ISSN 0041-7904

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 46, No. 25 June 22, 1987

Witnesses Testify for Copyright Office On Photocopying Concerns

In preparation for a report due to Congress next year, the Copyright Office held hearings on April 8 and 9 in the Mumford Room on the issue of library photocopying. Under section 108(i) of the 1976 Copyright Act, the Register of Copyrights is required to report to Congress at five-year intervals on the extent to which section 108 of the act—which permits certain reproduction of copyrighted works by libraries—is achieving a balance between "the rights of creators and the needs of users."

Work on the report began last year with a series of consultations with representatives of library associations, publishers, educators, authors, and other interested parties.

Librarians, publishers, commercial photocopiers, and representatives from the Copyright Clearance Center and information industry voiced their concerns during the two hearing days over existing practices, changing technology, and ongoing efforts to guarantee that appropriate copying for preservation, replacement, and especially for fair use purposes is permitted and that unauthorized copying is discouraged.

A panel of five, headed by Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman, heard testimony from witnesses. Assistant register Anthony Harrison, policy planning advisors Chris Meyer and Marybeth Peters, and Information and Reference Division chief Winston Tabb, alternating with Cataloging Division chief Peter Young, heard testimony and questioned the witnesses.

Donald King of King Research, Inc., the company that conducted and tallied the survey accompanying the 1983 report to Congress, presented statistical data on current photocopying practices. He

(Continued on p. 282)

Also in This Issue . . .

Secretary General of IFLA retires 283

Thirty American poets observe 50 years of Consultantship at LC 284

Center for Research Libraries joins CONSER Program 286

CONSER Program meets to revitalize 286

Staff News 289

Calendar 292

Photocopying Concerns *(Continued from p. 281)*
calculated that professionals read 1.2 billion journal articles per year and make 250 million photocopies from these readings. He noted that 40 percent of all photocopying comes from library subscriptions to journals.

Mr. King does not believe that publishers and copyright owners lose much revenue from library photocopying. If all 90 million photocopies made by the scientific and technical community (in and out of libraries) resulted in a $2 royalty payment each, that would account for only 5 to 10 percent of the average journal revenue. In fact, he believes, very little of photocopying requires a royalty payment, since most of it is permissible under the law.

Eamon Fennessey and Alexander C. Hoffman of the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) testified on the progress made during the ten years of the center's existence. The center collects fees on an item-transaction basis or through a licensing system from those who make photocopies from periodicals registered with the center. Royalties are collected by the CCC annually, using an industry-wide model of usage developed through periodic sampling.

In 1986 the CCC collected payments for 1.3 million copies made from the 58,000 publications it lists for domestic and foreign publishers. Last month, for the first time, it distributed $270,000 in royalties to publishers/copyright owners.

Mr. Hoffman mentioned the possibility of improving compliance by enforcement.

Mr. Fennessey argued that U.S. government agencies that require contractors to convey a broad license authorizing the government to reproduce copies of works, including copyrighted works, delivered under a contract create serious problems for the contractors. Currently, copyright owners are not being paid for this use.

Librarians—representing both public libraries and special libraries (such as legal and medical libraries)—were fairly consistent in their opinions. Those who testified felt that owners' rights and users' needs are well balanced. They do not believe that much copying beyond fair use takes place in libraries nor are they persuaded that they should be active in the Copyright Clearance Center.

Testimony reflected a general feeling that section 108 ought to be extended to include audiovisual works, art works, and machine-readable works. Some looked for guidance in handling these materials from any source, not necessarily in the form of further legislation.

Several librarians were annoyed by the growing practice, particularly of foreign publishers, of charging a higher subscription rate to libraries to cover illicit copying. One publisher, Gordon & Breach Science Publishers of Great Britain, last year attempted to require subscribers to pay a higher rate or sign a statement that they would not allow copying. The requirement was rescinded after many librarians expressed their outrage.

The question of "anthologizing" arose several times. Anthologizing is the practice of many university professors of creating their own textbooks by collecting current literature in their subject area from several sources and having the pieces photocopied into an informal textbook for their classes. Opinions varied on the issue, both on whether this was a fair use and whether attempts were made regularly to pay copyright owners.

Publishers' representatives believe that unauthorized copying still is a significant problem. The American Association of Publishers (AAP), represented by Myer Kutz, strongly supports the CCC and its approach of pressuring corporations and other large libraries to establish a license for use of copyrighted materials and to pay through their organization for the publications they list. Mr. Kutz also advocates litigation to urge compliance, either on the part of publishers or the CCC itself. He said AAP currently receives many complaints from publishers about unauthorized copying.

A panel of rights and permissions specialists spoke on their jobs and the particular problems they encounter. Dorothy M. Harris of the New York Rights and Permissions Group reported that many publishers do not join the CCC because they do not own the rights in all their publications, and because contractual arrangements with authors and authors' obligations to their employers interfere with listing certain publications.

Diann Korta of Addison-Wesley received many requests to use copyrighted materials in the last five

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

years, but only 12 were from libraries. She believes this indicates that libraries frequently exceed the limits of fair-use photocopying.

Patricia Penick of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), which publishes 60 scientific periodicals containing more than 20,000 articles a year, believes that using the CCC saves her from an administrative nightmare. Her organization receives thousands of requests to copy per year. As is true for some other publishers, IEEE does not require payment for copies made for classroom use. She does not object to online databases providing full-text document delivery, as this allows for simplified counting of copies made.

Another witness who advocated online document delivery was Paul Zurkowski of the Information Industry Association. He suggested that the bar code labels that publishers have added to their periodicals for simpler ordering and tracking might also be used to track and record copying from those works. He also suggested that technology might be used to monitor rather than prevent copying for video cassette recorders and digital audio taping machines.

In another vein, he congratulated the Library of Congress on its responsible approach to using copyrighted works in the optical disk program.

Kurt Koenig of Kinko's Copies testified regarding private commercial photocopying. Kinko's operates more than 200 stores where the public can copy materials of any type or have copies made by the staff. For the two years Mr. Koenig has been with Kinko's, copyright training and publicity have grown. Staff members require permission for all whole-text copying. Often this requires guessing whether the work is under copyright when they are copying from a copy which bears no copyright notice.

When the staff turns down a request because permission is denied or cannot be obtained, or if the customer thinks the required royalty is too high, Mr. Koenig believes many persons go back to the library (or their offices) to do the copying. When asked how much the public is willing to pay, Mr. Koenig said that if the charge is more than 50 cents per article or two cents per page, clients do not have Kinko's copy the work.

Mr. Koenig objects to statements accompanying the copyright notice on some publications that scare customers into believing that even copying authorized under the law is not permitted. He recommended that a phone number to call for permission to copy be included with the notice.

The Copyright Office panel asked all the witnesses whether they thought every five years was too short a time to notice any remarkable differences in section 108 activities. Some believed it was, but by and large, witnesses supported the idea of fairly frequent reviews, particularly as developing technology changes copying practices in new and unexpected ways. The hearings are a primary source of information to be used in writing the second report on library photocopying, which is due to the Congress in January 1988.

The following organizations or businesses appeared at the 108 hearings (individual presenting testimony in parenthesis): Association of American Publishers (Myer Kutz); American Association of University Professors (Alfred D. Sumberg); Special Libraries Association (Nicholas Mercury); American Association of Law Libraries (Marlene C. McGuirl); Information Industry Association (Paul Zurkowski, David Peyton); Association of Research Libraries (Shirley Echelman); Ben H. Weil, Inc. (Ben H. Weil, Frederick H. Owens); Chevron Corporation (Margaret J. Linden); American Library Association (Nancy H. Marshall); Medical Library Association (Lucretia McClure); Copyright Clearance Center (Eamon T. Fennessy, Alexander C. Hoffman); King Research, Inc. (Donald W. King); Kinko Copies (Kurt Koenig); Rights and Permission Panel (Jeanne Gough, Dorothy M. Harris, Diann Korta, Jo Manning, Patricia Penick).

—Melissa Dadant

Margreet Wijnstroom Retires as Secretary General of IFLA

Margreet Wijnstroom will retire as Secretary General of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in August, after 17 years in that position. She will use the occasion of the 53rd IFLA General Conference, convening in Brighton, England, to bid farewell to her colleagues with whom she has diligently worked over the years to further the goals of international librarianship. During her stewardship of IFLA, she has witnessed an unprecedented growth period for the library umbrella organization which joins libraries and information institutions around the world. When she leaves she can take pride in the knowledge that IFLA has representation from 124 countries, which is a far cry from the 50 countries

(Continued on p. 286)

Correction

The correct address of the German Historical Institute (LC *Information Bulletin*, June 8, p. 247) is 1759 R ST., N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

Thirty American Poets Observe 50 Years of Consultantship at the Library

Former Consultants in Poetry meet the press: Josephine Jacobsen (left), Reed Whittemore, and Karl Shapiro.

During the last three days of March, 30 American poets took part in two related observances in the Library of Congress. Such a concentration of poets has occurred only twice before in the Library's history: the 1978 Consultants Reunion and the 1962 National Poetry Festival. Fifteen former Consultants in Poetry to the Library of Congress gathered for a second Consultants Reunion March 30–31. On March 30–31 the Consultants presented public readings in the Coolidge Auditorium; they met the press on March 30, and met the audience March 31 at a reception in the Great Hall

Former Consultants Stephen Spender (left) and William Jay Smith.

Former Consultant Daniel Hoffman and younger poet Edward Hirsch.

(Right) Former Consultant Gwendolyn Brooks with Washington poet Ethelbert Miller.

The former Consultants in Poetry on-stage in the Coolidge Auditorium at the conclusion of the final reunion program. (Left to right) Reed Whittemore, Stephen Spender, Stanley Kunitz (leaning over), James Dickey, Richard Eberhart, William Jay Smith, Josephine Jacobsen (behind Mr. Smith), Maxine Kumin, Howard Nemerov, Karl Shapiro, Gwendolyn Brooks, Anthony Hecht, assistant librarian for research services John Broderick, and Daniel Hoffman.

Four former Consultants taking a breather: James Dickey (left), Maxine Kumin, Stephen Spender, Anthony Hecht.

following the final program of readings. The gathering of Consultants was to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the position of Consultant in Poetry. Only two living Consultants were unable to attend, Léonie Adams and the present Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, Robert Penn Warren.

On March 29, 15 "younger poets," each one chosen by one of the former Consultants in Poetry to the Library of Congress, read in the Coolidge Auditorium in a program jointly sponsored by the Library and the National Endowment for the Arts. This program was "in celebration of Robert Penn Warren, the nation's first Poet Laureate."

Susan Stamberg of National Public Radio interviews former Consultants Howard Nemerov (left) and Richard Eberhart.

Wijnstroom Retires *(Continued from p. 283)*
which had organizational membership when she assumed the secretariat. In an interview with Hans Verhagen, published in the *Haagsche Courant,* April 2, Ms. Wijnstroom discussed the following aspects of her career.

Ms. Wijnstroom, who is a Dutch citizen, got her entrance into the library profession with a job in the city library in Haarlem. Along the way she also earned a law degree and did some public relations work for the Amsterdam library. Although she had begun to have thoughts of a career other than librarianship, a twist of fate brought to her attention an opening for a new Secretary General at what was then the Central Federation of Public Libraries (now Nederlands Bibliotheek en Lektuurcentrum). She got the appointment and her achievements included the founding of the Dutch Library Service, to facilitate liaison between libraries, publishers, and booksellers.

Her appointment as the chief administrative officer of IFLA in 1971 was one for which she did not especially have to fight. In fact, she was so keenly wanted for the post that she was able to bargain to have the IFLA headquarters relocated to The Hague, where it remains today. During her years of service Ms. Wijnstroom has lent support to many important programs within IFLA. She considers preservation of library materials as one of the major problems to be tackled. IFLA's focus on the issue resulted in the formation of one of its newest core programs, Preservation and Conservation. This program, officially launched at a conference held in Vienna in April 1986, is housed at the Library of Congress.

Equally dear to Ms. Wijnstroom is her concern, echoed by IFLA, for eradicating illiteracy in the world. She has traveled extensively in her capacity as secretary general to champion IFLA's goals in this area, and particularly the concern to eliminate illiteracy in Third World countries. Here again IFLA has created a core program that addresses these and other matters, namely Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World.

After her official duties end with the close of the Brighton Conference, Ms. Wijnstroom plans to devote her energies to what has long been a pastime—reviewing detective novels. Retirement will grant her the leisure to try her hand at writing one herself.

Center for Research Libraries Is Newest Member of CONSER Program

The CONSER (Cooperative ONline SERials) Policy Committee has unanimously accepted the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) as a full member in the CONSER Program. CRL is the first institution to be admitted to CONSER since 1983 and the first to apply under membership guidelines constructed at a November 1986 CONSER management retreat.

The Center for Research Libraries, located in Chicago, supplements and complements the serials acquisitions of its members by collecting rarely held and little-used serials that are needed for scholarly research. The collections are not limited by language, subject, or provenance and are as broad as the materials collected generally in research libraries in North America. Several areas of strength have developed through the implementation of this basic policy: (1) science and technology titles from India, Japan, and the Soviet Union; (2) titles in all subject areas published in South and Southeast Asia; (3) newspapers, foreign and domestic; (4) older and rarely held serial publications from Africa, Latin America, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

As a full CONSER member, CRL will perform name authority work for its headings and authenticate its own records. CRL has been an active contributor to the Library of Congress Name Authority File since October 1986 and has "enhanced" capabilities on OCLC for its monographic cataloging. Its participation in the United States Newspaper Program has provided CRL with a good introduction to CONSER policy and practice.

It is estimated that CRL will catalog 1,800 to 2,000 serials each year. Given the specific nature of these titles, the participation of CRL in CONSER will make an important contribution to the program's goal of building a comprehensive serials database that encompasses all languages, subjects, and formats.

CRL will be represented on the CONSER Policy Committee by Karla D. Petersen, director, Technical Services Division, and on the CONSER Operations Committee by Brian L. Helge, head, Cataloging Department.

For more information about CRL's involvement in CONSER, contact either Ms. Petersen or Mr. Helge. For information about the CONSER Program and prospective membership in it, contact Linda K. Bartley, CONSER Operations Coordinator, Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials) Program Meets to Revitalize

The CONSER Participants' Group and Advisory Committee convened in a three-day retreat to consider and to act on new directions for the CONSER Project. The two groups met at the Airlie House in Airlie, Va.,

from the evening of November 16 through midday November 19.

The objectives of the retreat were to revitalize and refocus CONSER through developing a shared perception of the goals, objectives, structure, and operating procedures for the project; to clarify the membership criteria; and to develop an action plan, including responsibilities and schedules, for the immediate tasks identified.

The retreat represented the culmination of a year-long review of the CONSER Project. The review included a study of the project prepared under contract to the Library of Congress, a planning meeting of the Participants' Group and the Advisory Committee held in February 1986, and reports from two *ad hoc* CONSER committees charged with drafting proposals regarding CONSER membership issues, CONSER Goals, and CONSER Roles. The report prepared under contract to the Library, which contains a thorough history and analysis of CONSER, has been published as number 14 in the Library of Congress, *Network Planning Papers* series.

One of the actions resulting from the retreat is a restructuring of the administration of the project into these standing committees: Policy Committee, Executive Committee, Advisory Committee, and Operations Committee. The Policy Committee is the new name for what had been the Participants' Group; the Executive Committee is a subset of the Policy Committee. Gloria Werner, associate university librarian for technical services at the University of California, Los Angeles, was elected to a two-year term as chair of the Policy Committee.

The items indicated below are among those acted upon by the Policy Committee at its first meeting, November 19.

Name Change

To reflect more accurately the mission and goals and to convey the permanent status of CONSER, the Policy Committee changed the name of the organization from *Con*version of *Ser*ials Project to *C*ooperative *On*line *Ser*ials Program. The acronym "CONSER" is retained.

Mission Statement

A CONSER mission statement was adopted: "To build and to maintain cooperatively a comprehensive machine-readable database of authoritative bibliographic information for serial publications; to uphold standards and to exercise leadership in the serials information community."

Goals

Five goals were adopted for the project: (1) The CONSER database should be a widely available source of authoritative bibliographic information about serials. (2) The membership will consist of institutions committed to participating in the CONSER Program at a national and international level with potential local and regional applications. (3) The CONSER Program should operate in a cooperative manner with an effective and efficient governance and management structure. (4) The CONSER Program should support and promulgate standards and establish necessary standardized practices for the bibliographic control of serials. (5) The CONSER Program should exercise leadership in the fields of serials management and education, and CONSER achievements should be promoted.

The five goals adopted by CONSER identify and define the program's database, and its membership, management, position on standards, and role in the library community. These goals state intent and provide direction. The participants endorsed a number of supporting objectives and identified specific tasks the program intends to accomplish.

Database

The asumptions pertaining to the database express the "essence" of CONSER. As part of Goal 1, the participants reaffirmed the principle that the CONSER record is a *bibliographic* record which serves as a foundation for a wide variety of applications of projects—such as acquisitions, preservation, resource sharing, union listing, and the like. While not precluding the addition of data elements to the CONSER records, the database is not intended routinely to provide all the data elements required to support fully such activities. Furthermore:

☐ The CONSER database is intended to achieve comprehensiveness through gradual and phased expansion, with an emphasis on current coverage and North American interests and to encompass eventually all time periods and international interests.

☐ The ideal of comprehensiveness should include full coverage of serials in all formats, scripts, languages, and on all subjects.

☐ The CONSER record should be accurate and provide unambiguous identification of the item cataloged. This is achieved through creation of records conforming to standards and standardized practices, i.e., the authentication process.

☐ Serials do not remain static; neither can the records describing them.

☐ All reasonable efforts are made to maintain the accuracy of CONSER records, with a concentration placed on reflecting in the record those changes occasioned by the publication itself.

Tasks for strengthening the database include establishing task forces to consider means for including both vernacular and romanized records in the CONSER database; setting guidelines for updating CONSER records to reflect changes in serial publications and rules for their cataloging; setting guidelines for the,

(Continued on p. 288)

CONSER Meeting *(Continued from p. 287)*

retrospective input of records; analyzing subject coverage; maintaining abstracting and indexing information; and, not least, continuing efforts to create and maintain high quality, authoritative serial bibliographic records and to make those records widely available.

Membership

Issues pertaining to CONSER membership (Goal 2) received much attention at the retreat, with a fitting first objective of the goal being the expansion of active membership in the CONSER Program. Participants approved four categories of membership (national, full, associate, and affiliate), each characterized by different membership requirements, including type and quantity of cataloging activity. New membership review procedures were adopted, including quality review procedures for continuing membership. Application forms have been developed for full, associate, and affiliate membership.

Management

Drawing upon the recommendations of the *ad hoc* CONSER Roles and Goals Committee, participants reorganized CONSER's management structure (Goal 3). The reorganization includes establishing an Executive Committee and restructuring the three existing committees. Membership on the Executive Committee consists of the chairperson of the Policy Committee, one representative each from the Library of Congress, the National Library of Canada, and one other national member (the National Library of Medicine for 1986–1988); and one representative from each host system provider. An important responsibility of the Executive Committee is to keep the work of the program moving between meetings of the Policy Committee.

The Policy Committee, as its name implies, is the decision making body for CONSER. This committee approves new members; develops, reviews, and approves long-term strategies and policies; and approves changes to the organization's structure and procedures. Each national and full participant has one representative to the committee, which meets annually.

The Operations Committee is responsible for technical and operational matters, including training and documentation. Each national, full, and associate member provides a representative to the committee. The USNP Technical Coordinator represents all projects of the United States Newspaper Program. The committee meets annually, chaired by the CONSER Operations Coordinator at the Library of Congress.

The CONSER Advisory Committee consists of representatives from a wide range of national and international organizations, all of which have concern for the bibliographic handling of serials. The committee has the following role: proposing new objectives, directions, and products or suggesting the abandonment of same; promoting CONSER within their respective organizations and to their organization's constituencies; serving as a subject or technical advisor to the Policy Committee; and recommending institutions for CONSER membership.

CONSER reaffirmed its support of standards for the bibliographic control of serials (Goal 4). Members recognized that support of standards necessitates the cooperation of many groups and asserted that the CONSER Program can offer valuable expertise and experience to those organizations that set standards for the bibliographic control of serials. Tasks associated with Goal 4 include providing support efforts to resolve MARC format issues pertaining to non-print and multi-media serials, contributing to the resolution of issues relating to multiple publication/production versions, and providing input to standards-setting organizations.

Leadership

The Policy Committee proposed a new leadership role for CONSER in serials management and education (Goal 5), including the following: the preparation of a white paper identifying issues related to serials; identifying and participating in continuing education forums; establishing close relationships with library schools, including investigation of a CONSER intern program; and providing more information about CONSER to the library and information community, including publication of an annual report of member activity.

Attendance at Retreat

Representatives from the following institutions attended the Airlie House retreat, either as a CONSER participant or advisor: American Library Association, Association of Research Libraries, Boston Theological Institute, the British Library, Harvard University, Indiana University, Library of Congress, National Agricultural Library, National Federation of Abstracting and Information Services, National Library of Australia, National Library of Canada, National Library of Medicine, New York State Library, OCLC Inc., Research Libraries Information Network, Special Libraries Association, U.S. Government Printing Office, University of California, Los Angeles, University of Florida, University of Michigan, University of Pittsburgh, University of Texas, and Yale University.

To Learn More

A summary of the strategic plan as well as the membership criteria will be published in Part I of the *CONSER Editing Guide* in early 1987. Several detailed articles are planned for publication in the library press.

For more information about the outcome of the retreat, prospective membership in the program, or about CONSER in general, contact Linda Bartley, CONSER Operations Coordinator, Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; telephone (202) 287-5302.

STAFF NEWS

Library of Congress Moving on Capitol Hill Hospital Child Care Option

Child care is coming for Library of Congress employees. Glen A. Zimmerman, Associate Librarian for Management, informed Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh in a mid-April memorandum that he did "strongly recommend that the Library enter into a collaborative effort with the Capitol Hill Hospital Child Care Center." Subsequently, near the end of April, Mr. Zimmerman wrote to Bill Haire, president and chief executive officer of Capitol Hill Hospital, informing him of the Library's decision and seeking a date and time to draw up the necessary agreement which will put the decision into effect.

Completion of this agreement will determine the actual date when the child-care facility will be available for use by the children of Library staff members.

Among the most recent and important information bearing upon Mr. Zimmerman's recommendation were the results of a March staff survey conducted by the Women's Program Office. Of the 115 responses, 37 were clearly supportive of the Capitol Hill Hospital child care option, 31 were tentatively supportive, and 32 were opposed. Among the comments included on the survey form, one of the most common was the desire for the Library to provide a shuttle between the Library and Capitol Hill Hospital. The Library is not authorized to use appropriated funds for this purpose.

Earlier efforts undertaken by the Women's Program Office regarding the Capitol Hill Hospital Child Care Center included a January 15 staff program in the Mumford Room of the Madison Building which provided an opportunity for staff questioning of both Library of Congress and Capitol Hill Hospital management about the child-care facility and Library of Congress involvement with it. Subsequently, an open-house visit at the Capitol Hill Hospital Center was conducted on January 22, but was interrupted by one of the season's larger snowstorms. A second open house occurred on March 5.

The Library of Congress now joins a growing but still limited number of Federal agencies offering a child-care option for the children of their staff. Mr. Zimmerman acknowledged that "a large number of staff and organizations have been involved" in the Library effort and commented that "they have contributed a great deal." He said, "I am confident that we shall continue in that vein while completing the project."

Library Staff Members Participate In Federal Fitness Day Run

Representing the Library of Congress on April 30 at a Federal Fitness Day three kilometer run, and coming in 14th out of 62 teams, were (left to right) Jim Vassar, Copyright Office, Examining; Gene Lehr, Copyright Office, Information and Reference; Jan Lauridsen, Copyright Office, Examining; Laura Fletcher, Copyright Office, Examining; and Rebecca Guenther, Catalog Management and Publication. (Not shown is Chan Robbins, Shared Cataloging.)

Online Users Group Presents Program on MUMS and SCORPIO

Frank Reilly, a consultant with Temple, Barker, & Sloane, Inc., spoke on his recently completed study of MUMS and SCORPIO at the April 29 Online Users Group program. His talk was entitled, "An Appraisal of the MUMS and SCORPIO Systems."

The methods employed in appraising MUMS and SCORPIO entailed data analysis, observation of users of the systems, and consultations with approximately 40 staff members who represented various user groups within the Library. Mr. Reilly's talk was divided into three segments: an initial description of the complexity and extent of the Library's systems, an explanation of the various problems facing the systems, and a summary of recommendations.

(Continued on p. 290)

STAFF NEWS

Online users *(Continued from p. 289)*

MUMS or SCORPIO is employed in approximately 75 percent of the Library's daily computer transactions. Together these constitute a system that contains 20 million prime records, 260 million index records, and more than 2.5 million lines of computer program code.

This system is very sophisticated and constantly being called upon to work harder. In terms of access and use, there are 3,400 terminals linked to the IBM 3084—2,300 in the Library of Congress and 1,100 in legislative offices. Within the Library, the Processing Services Department is the highest user at 35 percent, with Automated Systems Office and Research Services following at 18 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

The concluding section of Mr. Reilly's remarks was devoted to discussing recommended actions to cope with the problems that had been identified. Three major actions were recommended: (1) developing a risk-avoidance plan and creating a schedule to implement this plan; (2) researching a system design to provide a common architectural schema for SCORPIO and MUMS to eliminate the negative workload stresses on the Automated Systems Office resulting from the separate demands of the two systems; and (3) setting up an interim priority list for MUMS/SCORPIO projects to allocate resources in such a way as to devote needed time to design of a new system.

—Ron Bluestone

Strategic Information Systems Planning at the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress Online Users Group sponsored a program on March 25 on the Strategic Information Systems Planning (SISP) project now being conducted at the Library. Herbert Becker, director of the Library's Automated Systems Office, made some background remarks before introducing the program speaker, Cheryl Smith of Arthur Young & Company.

Mr. Becker Outlined how the Library of Congress Committee on Automation Planning (CAP) is developing a plan which prioritizes future automation activities and is incorporating the results of the SISP project in its overall decisions. It is also envisioned that the SISP process will educate Library staff to monitor, revise, and update a strategic plan.

A group of Library staff members was selected to constitute the SISP team: Linda Arret, General Reading Rooms; Pamela Bacher, project team leader, Automated Systems Office (ASO); Lynn Brooks, ASO; Catherine Croy, Management Services; John Kaldahl, Congressional Research Service (CRS); and Joyce Owens, Cataloging Distribution Service.

Arthur Young & Company was selected to facilitate the Library's effort. The SISP team, assisted by Deborah Parente of Arthur Young, has been working since November 1986 on the plan.

Cheryl Smith provided a general overview of the process of developing a strategic information systems plan for an enterprise such as the Library of Congress. The purpose of SISP is to anticipate and assimilate major technological changes in automated systems. SISP is a planning methodology used to rethink systems design to help an enterprise pass through the transition from old to new technology. SISP identifies goals and objectives of the enterprise, analyzes the activities of the enterprise, recommends alternative hardware and software approaches for automated systems, and allocates resources.

The SISP method is based on strategic planning concepts originally formulated by Peter Drucker. A good plan has three phases: knowledge, strategy, and structure. The knowledge phase comprises an enterprise plan which provides a traditional look at the mission, goals, and objectives of an organization and pinpoints critical success factors (CSFs). CSFs are developed via interviews with the administrators of the enterprise. At the Library of Congress a CSF might be to continue to build and strengthen the Library's collections consistent with its acquisition policy. SISP synthesizes the enterprises's goals and objectives with related critical success factors.

The knowledge phase of SISP also assembles an enterprise model which defines external influences, the major functions and processes of the organization, and the location and movement of information between an enterprise's activities. A profile of existing hardware, software, personnel, and resources completes the base of knowledge in SISP.

The second phase of SISP is the creation of a strategy which defines how an enterprise will use automation to carry out its enterprise plan. Refining a strategy requires an analysis of the priorities and distribution of organizational data. It also specifies the functions of an enterprise which can be automated and the generic kinds of hardware, software, and communication interfaces required to support automation in the organization.

The third and final phase of SISP is structure, which puts the strategy into operation.

STAFF NEWS

Several strategic information systems plans are given as options. One plan is chosen based on costs and risk-benefit assessments and management consensus. Other factors are the condition of existing systems and the impact of changes on critical success factors.

The strategic plan is a long-term plan covering a period of five to ten years. It provides a guiding framework within which more specific and detailed plans evolve. There are tactical plans covering the next three to five years and operational plans develop detailed guidelines specifying projects, personnel, time schedules, and budget.

The total SISP process described is being applied by the SISP Project Team, assisted by Arthur Young, to Library of Congress automation activities and will be completed in July 1987. SISP is producing documents for discussion and consideration by the Committee on Automation Planning (CAP) and should help CAP determine automation requirements at the Library.

—Gary Huggens

Staff Carpool Locator

Carpool rider/driver sought by established carpool traveling from the Wheaton/Silver Spring area to the Library of Congress complex on the hill. Work hours: 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Call Bernard Gelb, ext. 77738, or William Haig, ext. 76361.

Established carpool from the Woodbridge/Dale City area seeks fifth rider/driver. On a Flexitime schedule, 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Call Gene Kinnaly, ext. 75792.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Susan McDonald, FEDLINK account maintenance clerk, FLICC, GS-4, 70119; David Michener, publication quality control analyst for microforms, CM&P, GS-12, 60491; Estelle Rouse, payroll clerk, FMO, GS-4, 70145.

Temporary Appointments: Gregory Chin, graduate assistant, CRS ENR, GS-7; Jan Christopher, graduate assistant, CRS E, GS-9; Millicent Cook, library aid, CRS L, GS-1; Felice Curry, library aid, Subj Cat, GS-2; Janice French, production support clerk, CRS C, GS-3; Rosemarie Lucero, graduate assistant, LSSO, GS-9; Sarojini McGhee, editorial assistant, CRS E, GS-5; Jeremy D. Mayer, production support clerk, CRS C, GS-3; Floyd Miles, graduate assistant, CRS F, GS-7; Maria Morell, graduate assistant, OGC, GS-7; Susan N. Oshiro, graduate assistant, CRS A, GS-7; Renee Pannebaker, social science analyst, CRS ENR, GS-7; Carmen Pomares, graduate assistant, CRS A, GS-7; Patricia Prochaska, legal intern, CRS A, GS-7; Barbara Rappaport, narrator, NLS/BPH: Kenneth Robinson, graduate assistant, CRS ENR, GS-7; Parisrice Robinson, graduate assistant, CRS Gov, GS-7; Sandra M. Sieg-Ross, research assistant, CRS, GS-7; Jacqueline Simpson, graduate assistnat, CRS L, GS-7; Cassandra Singletary, graduate assistant, CRS Gov, GS-7; James Smallwood, deck attendant, Col Mgmt, GS-3, G115J; Michelle Starbuck, library aid, CRS C, GS-2; Bethany Toepper, clerical assistant, Inf, GS-3; Elizabeth Tredinnick, graduate assistant, Mus, GS-7; Eric Wayne, expert, Subj Cat; Miles Yoshimura, graduate assistant, GRR, GS-9; Thomas Youth, graduate assistant, CRS Gov, GS-7.

Reappointments: Kevin Christian, graduate assistant, E&G, GS-7; James E. Glover, Jr., reference clerk, CRS ENR, GS-3; James Saturno, social science analyst, CRS Gov, GS-9.

Promotion: Michael Cunningham, serials technician trainee, Ser Rec, GS-5, 70032.

Resignations: Joanna K. Brown, Pers Sec; Theresia Davidson, M/B/RS; Stephen Douglas, Preserv; Reva Greenstein, CRS C; Lynda D. Fox, Cop Cat; Clemon Hammie, OGC; Jan Latimore, CRS; Karen Newman, Cop Lic; Gail Tate, CRS ENR; Ann E. Witty, Preserv.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, June 23

☐ Panel discussion on "The United States Constitution as a Model for Nations." Papers will be presented on France by Claire Germain, Duke University; on Japan by Yoshiro Tsuno, University of Tokyo; and on India by Krishan Nehra of the Law Library, Library of Congress. Ivan Sipkov, also of the Law Library, will serve as the moderator. The session is part of the International Association of Law Libraries Ninth Course and will be held from 9–10:30 a.m. in the West Dining Room.

☐ "Afro-American Genealogical Research at the Library of Congress," Sandra N. Lawson, reference librarian, General Reading Rooms Division. Special Interest Group on American Studies/Special Collections. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10–12:40 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ The Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival Concert. No tickets are required and admission is free. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Monday, July 6

☐ The Library of Congress Town Crier makes another of his regular Monday appearances as part of the celebration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Noon on the Jefferson Building's Neptune Plaza and at 12:15 p.m. across the street in front of the James Madison Memorial Building.

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
CENTRAL SERVICES DIVISION
PRINTING AND PROCESSING SECTION
WASHINGTON, DC 20540

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

250

FIRST CLASS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN
ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.